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(see continuation sheet #1)

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Maryland											
COUNTY OF MIRITARY	Myself you										
Washington											
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ										
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE										

(Continuation Sheet)

#1

(Number all entries)

Fort Frederick

No. 8 Significance Continued.

authorized the purchase of the Fort in 1912, but negotiations were not concluded until 1922, when it was deeded to Maryland under the administration of the State Board of Forestry, now the Department of Natural Resources. By the time the old walls had decayed_into_piles_of_rubble, and the foundations of the barracks inside were buried under accumulations of earth.

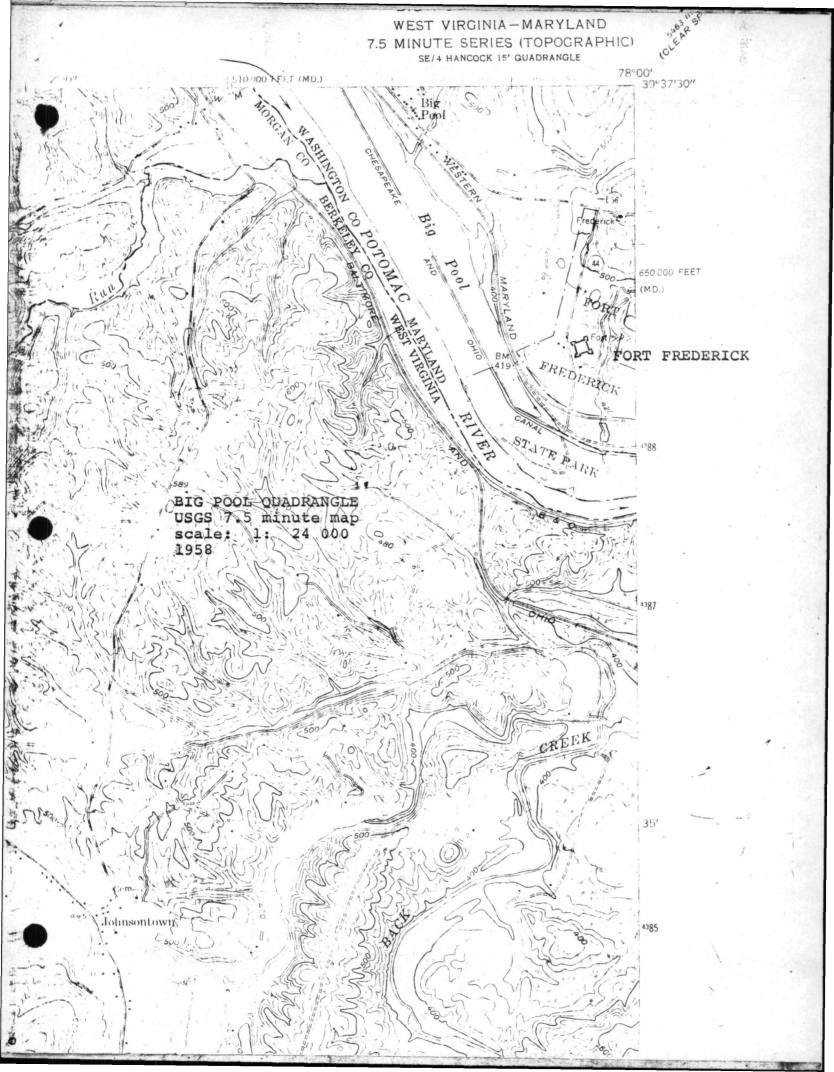
After extensive research, the original plan of the Fort were located, and with the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps labor the outside stone walls and part of the interior were restored. The Maryland Park Service plans to restore the barracks and interior of the Fort to complete authenticity.

¹ From Maryland Park Service brochure on Fort Frederick.

GPO 931-894

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	Washington
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM	FOR NPS USE ONLY
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Fort Frederick	
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STREET AND NUMBER:	
South of Maryland Route 56	
	GRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Near Big Pool	Sixth
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•	CONDITION	(Check One) Restored Moved Moved Check One) (Check One) (Check One)	

Fort Frederick is located southeast of Big Pool, Maryland, south of Maryland Route 56, on the northwest bank of the Potomac. A square stone structure with diamond shaped bastions at each corner, the fort encloses one and one half acres of land. Its design is typical of Vauban-style fortifications of the 18th century. The perimeter wall was restored to its original twenty foot height by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934-35. The darker mortar in the upper parts of the wall distinguish the restored portions from the original portions that were still standing before restoration.

The bastions were originally filled with earth and are believed to have each been mounted with a six-pound cannon. Archeological evidence uncovered in the 1930's indicates the possibility of log-supported magazines in the southwest and northeast bastions. A wooden catwalk approximately six feet below the top of the walls originally spanned the inside of the wall between the original presence of three sizable buildings, probably of log. Two were enlisted men's barracks (west and east sides of the parade), one was a combination officer's quarters and store-room (on the north side of the parade). A double wooden gate originally stood in the south wall of the fort. The Maryland Park Service plans the eventual restoration of the fort's interior.

GNIFICANCE PERIOD (Check One or More as A	lppropriate)	
Pre-Columbian	lóth Century	18th Century 20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	19th Century
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	e and Known)	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropriate)	
Abor iginal	☐ Education ☐	Political Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering ☐	Religion/Phi- 🔼 Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy B <u>i-centinnial</u>
☐ Agriculture	Invention	Science
Architecture	Landscope	Sculpture
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-
Commerce	Literature	itarian
Communications	X Military	Theater
Conservation	Music	Transportation

A glimpse of the hardships endured by our early forefathers and a realization of the perilous nature of day-to-day living colonial times are provided to the visitor at historic Fort Frederick. The huge stone fort is a visual reminder of the colonial heritage of Maryland.

On May 16, 1756, during the French and Indian Wars, the Maryland Legislature, at the request of Governor Horatio Sharpe, appropriated 6,000 pounds to build and maintain the Fort, for the purpose of providing shelter and protection to the inhabitants of outlying settlements. By mid-August the construction was well under way.

Fort Frederick was in a continous state of alarm from its completion until the capture of Fort Duquesne in November of 1758. During this time it was garrisoned by militia companies from the various counties of Maryland.

After the signing of the Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War, Chief Pontiac went on the warpath. During this uprising more than seven hundred terrified people found refuge in the Fort.

Fort Frederick was again called into service during the Revolutionary War. Under the command of Colonel Moses Rawlings, the Fort served as a prison of British and German soldiers captured during the War. At one time more than 1,000 prisoners were held there. The last prisoners to be quartered at the Fort were those captured at Yorktown.

After the Revolution, the relative calm which settled over the area diminished the need for the Fort. It was sold at public auction on September 5, 1791, and lay abandoned until the Civil War. At the outbreak of Civil War hostilities, it was summoned into the south wall and a cannon was placed here to guard the B & O Railroad and the C & O Canal.

No significant military action occured, however, and by 1862, the Fort's usefulness ended.

The surrounding grounds of the Fort were used for agricultural purposes until interest was renewed in Maryland's rich history. The Legislature

(See continuation Sheet #1)

																				E	

Maryland Park Service, Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis, Maryland. Pamphlets on Fort Frederick. Research files at the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

Kimmel, Ross. Research Notes. Summer 1973. Maryland Park Service, Department of Natural Resources.

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10	GEOGRAPHICAL DATA										
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i	APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:										
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11	. FORM PREPARED BY										
	NAME AND TITLE:									·	
	Nancy Miller, Historian,	Ross	Kimme1	1.	Histor	rian. N	Marvlan	d Dark	Servi	ce. DNR	
	ORGANIZATION						1417 11111	DATE			
	Maryland Historical Trust	f .					. ,			•	
	STREET AND NUMBER:				· · · · · ·						
	2525 Riva Road			•							
	CITY OR TOWN:	•	7	si	ATE			••••		CODE	
	Annapolis	,			Mary1a	ınd				24	
12	STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFI	CATION					REGIST	RVERI	ICATION		
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								•			
•		As the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na-				certify th	nat this pr	operty is	included	in the	
	tional Historic Preservation/Act of 19			1	Netional	•					
•	89-665), I hereby nominate this prope			1	Nectonal	WeRiste					
	in the National Register and certify that it has been							4		·· `	
	evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set					. : .	•			, :	
	forth by the National Park Service. The recommended				Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation						
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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE			
Maryland			
COUNTY			
<u>Washington</u>			
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE		

(Number	all e	ntries)

Fort Frederick

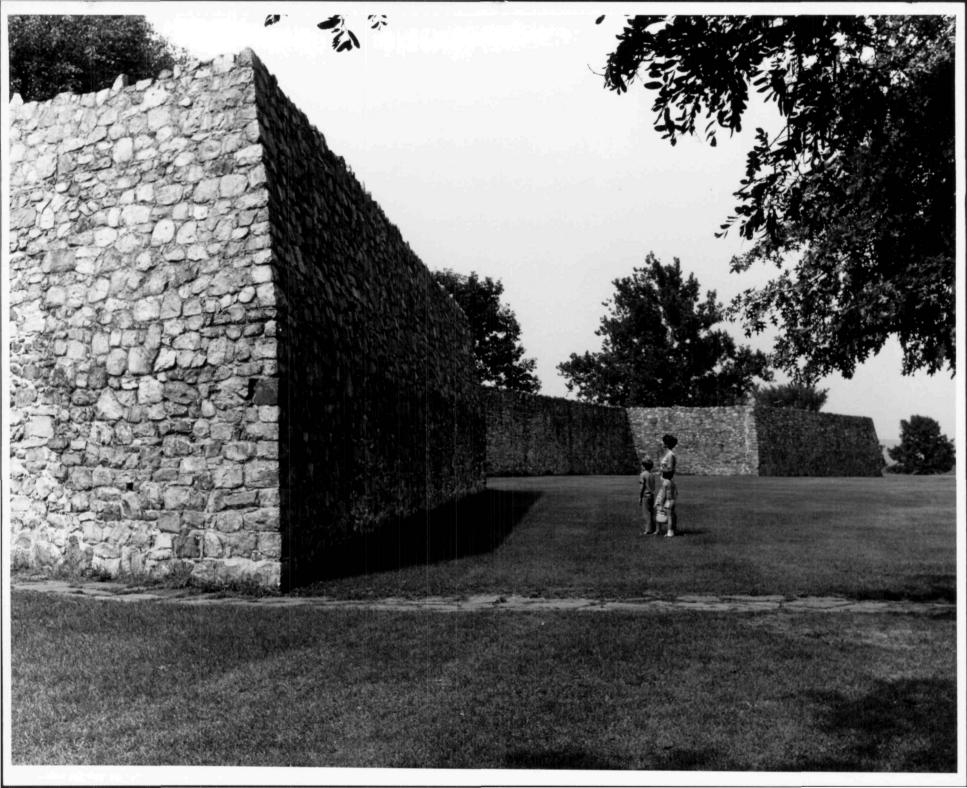
#8 Significance (continued)

authorized the purchase of the Fort in 1912, but negotiations were not concluded until 1922, when it was deeded to Maryland under the administration of the State Board of Forestry, now the Department of Natural Resources.

¹From Maryland Park Service brochure on Fort Frederick.

In approving Fort Frederick for momination to the National Register of Historic Places, the Governor's Consulting Committee expresses great concern that plans for development of Fort Frederick State Park may threaten the historical and archeological integrity of the Fort. The Committee strongly recommends that appropriate and exhaustive historical and archeological research be undertaken before reconstruction or any other improvements be made within the Fort Frederick Historical District.

Research is necessary not only for purposes of reconstruction and restoration, but is essential to the correct interpretation of the site for both park visitors and scholars. Particularly in the case of archeology, failure to do adequate research may mean that Park developments will destroy unique and irreplaceable data which can never be replaced or recovered in any other way. Because of the importance and unique nature of the site, and because historical and archeological research is time-consuming and expensive, the Committee also recommends that an intensive program of historical and archeological research be undertaken at Fort Frederick over a period of several years.



FORT FREDERICK - WASHINGTON COUNTY

Takenby: MARYLAND PARK Service